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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

AMONG the novelties of the day are gas-lighted buoys. They are charged with compressed oil gas, which will burn for days and weeks without any attention whatever. The advantage of such beacon lights is obvious. A number of such buoys are about to be sent for use in the Suez Canal. The value of this gas as a lighting agent has been greatly appreciated in railway trains, and thousands of jets fed by this gas are now in use in railway trains.

OUR READERS may remember the Surat case which arose out of the death of one Hurmusjee Dosabhoj Malesing, soon after he was apprehended by the police on a frivolous charge at midnight. The imputation was that the man died under torture while in the lock up, but the Magistrate disbelieved the witnesses, and discharged the accused. The Bombay Government also took the same view of the case. The matter has, however, advanced another stage. On the motion of Mr. Taleyarkhan, a rule has been granted by the High Court of Bombay calling on the accused to show cause why they should not be committed for trial. We hope the committal will bring to light the true state of the case. Tortures by the Police are frequently suspected, and not without reason; but convictions are rare, owing principally, it would seem, to the extreme difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence from the purloins of a police lock up of occurrences which generally take place at night. And under the circumstances if police oppressions has to be put down, severe punishment should be meted out whenever a case of the kind is fully proved.

THE *Pioneer* has a long note on the daily increasing difficulty in getting eligible recruits for the native army. "The crack battalions," it says, "can still get good men whenever they are required, but the majority of the regiments have to take recruits who would have been summarily rejected 30 years ago." Such recruits die like rotten sheep of disease when out on active service. Liberal pensions, higher pay, generous treatment, free rations, &c. &c., are recommended as remedies for the evil. We are afraid, however, that disarming of the people at large has an effect on the spirit of soldiering, which no pay or pension can overcome: the grit will always be wanting which makes a true soldier. Already the complaint is rife that the Sikh is no longer the soldier he was, and the Bhojpuriacs of our day will never rival their ancestors, however large their pay. A pointer whose ancestors have been kept away from the field for two generations will sneak away to the nearest cover when a gun is fired.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS has a very amiable trait in his character as a judge; it is that of posing as a moralist. In the course of hearing an insolvency case the other day he gave peculiar emphasis to a fact which was disclosed by a witness. The Doctor suppliant for the white-wash had a consulting room upstairs, where abortions could be helped and attended to, at least so it was suspected. Adverting then to an insult which the Doctor had offered to one Mrs. Thomas, the Judge said:

"And did you after that, retain him in your service? Witness: Yes, my Lord. His Lordship: Well, all I can say is that a more utterly disgraceful and disreputable thing for you to do could not be imagined. Witness: What else could we do? Having laid out so much money in establishing the dispensary, and having an agreement with him for ten years, we could not very well dispense with his services. His Lordship: And you therefore kept in your service a man who you knew had insulted a married lady, for the sake of your miserable pelf? After that, do you expect me to believe anything you say? I have no words to express the detestation and horror with which every decent man and man of honor ought to regard you."

"THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received by the *Englishman*:—The installation of the Maharajah of Travancore took place this morning at Trevandrum. The British Subsidiary Force and local troops were present, and immense crowds gathered. The Resident arrived at 7-30, and was received by the Dewan and conducted to the old Durbar Hall in the Fort by his Highness the first Prince. His Highness the Maharajah was conducted to the Musnud by the Resident and the Commandant of the Subsidiary Force,

when the Resident presented him with a plumed and jewelled turban. The proclamation was then read on behalf of the British Government. His Highness the Maharajah also read a proclamation to the troops and people. A letter from the Governor of Madras was read by the Dewan congratulating His Highness who then read an address in which he feelingly alluded to the demise of the late Maharajah. We wish long life and prosperity to the new Maharajah. We hope His Highness will tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and will prove a worthy successor.

WE REGRET to hear of the death of Mrs. Chundra, wife of Surgeon Major R. C. Chundra, Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College. She was the sister of the present Lord Chancellor of England.

TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives voice to the feeling of disappointment which the supersession of General Hardinge has caused in Bombay. The General had very good claims to the chief command in India, and the bestowal of it on General Stuart, has so disgusted him that he has thrown up the Bombay command without waiting for the expiry of his term of office. It is rumoured that the Bombay command is likely to be given to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

THE FOLLOWING account of a "Religious Hallucination," though long, will interest our readers. We cut it out from to-days *Englishman*:

"Just a month ago a little girl 11 years old, Desolina Luventi, grandchild of the Corano bell-ringer, declared that she had seen on the mountain road of the Boscone a most beautiful lady (*una signora bella, bella*), dressed in blue, coming out of the wood, who said, 'my child, I am the Madonna, Christ, my Son, has allowed me to come once more on earth. He is weary of the iniquity of men, and I am weary of their incredulity. I will stay in this place for awhile among you, and you shall come and adore me here, and rebuild the oratory which was once on this spot.' She then disappeared, but a few hours afterwards all Corano knew what the girl had seen.

"Some were incredulous, but the greater number did not for a moment discuss the veracity of the girl's statement. Desolina was hailed as the favourite child of the Madonna, and the whole population went out in procession to the spot at the entrance of the wood. From that moment there commenced a literal epidemic of ecstasies and visions. While I write more than 30 little girls declare that they have seen and are in direct communication with the Madonna. To these are added men and women, young and old, married and single. I had scarcely put my foot outside the walls of Piacenza before I found that nothing was spoken of by the people but the Madonna of Corano. I can only compare the frenzy of enthusiasm with which all rush to Corano to that of the Crusaders when about to behold Jerusalem for the first time. For miles round this village the country has the appearance of the Tuscan Maremma at the time of the unfortunate prophet of Arcidosso, David Lazzaretti. Hanging from the branches of the trees and on the hedges on all sides are offerings presented by the peasants to the miraculous shrine, which at present consists of a basket draped with three or four cloths, on the roadside, to the right, as you proceed towards Corano.

"Hundreds and hundreds of persons are seen labouring up the steep ascent under the burning rays of the July sun. Some girls scramble up the bare rocks, supplicating the Virgin with loud cries to appear, until they faint with fatigue. Recovering their senses, they say that they hear the voice of the Madonna, while all present fall on the ground, kissing the earth with convulsive sobs and floods of tears. A profound impression is produced. To aggravate matters, women known to be hysterical sing, laugh, and cry, causing others to imitate them. While I write this, thousands are thronging hither from the valleys of the old Duchies, from Piedmont, from Liguria, from Lombardy. The number is estimated at 16,000.

"The authorities are now interfering, and it is high time. Several doctors who have visited the place declare that the spread of this hallucination is likely to assume very alarming proportions."

Had such a thing happened in India, what a chorus of denunciations would our Christian fellow subjects have fulminated against our ignorance, prejudice and low morality!

THE MADURA CORRESPONDENT of the *Mofussilite* writes, under date August 15th:—"It is reported that a woman killed three or four robbers. The story is that, while the woman was going to her mother's house, decked with jewels, three or four robbers met her in the way and asked her to remove all her jewels. One robber was in front of her behind a tree, while the others were climbing the tree. She at first refused, but after threats she removed her jewels and tied them in a bundle as directed, and

while placing the bundle on the floor a knife tied to a rope was sent from the tree just above her head. She caught hold of the weapon and murdered the man down the tree. Another man jumped down, and met with the same fate. The third and the fourth ran away. It is reported that the case is now under enquiry before the Tirumangalam Magistrate." Brave woman this. In the olden days of dacoity such feats by Bengali women were common. The weapon then used was the sacrificial knife, *Khanda*, and sometimes the fish knife, *bonti*. Women who so distinguished themselves were generally looked upon as manifestations of the dread goddess Kali.

"THE FOLLOWING is the latest Radical programme of Mr. Chamberlain. Speaking at Hull on Wednesday, he advocated a graduated income-tax and reform of the land laws, which, he said, was the most important item in the Radical programme. This included the abolition of settlements, entails, and primogeniture, and the fixing of fair rents, free sales for farmers, decent dwellings, land allotments for labourers, equalisation of the death duties, the taxation of unoccupied and sporting land, the restitution of endowments and illegal enclosures. The time had come when all education should be free." The next step would be communism, pure and simple.

BABU AGHORENATH CHATTERJEE deserves well of the people of the northern ward of Calcutta, for the success with which he has reared up the Broughton Institution of Shambazar. No less are our thanks due to Mr. Broughton and his kind-hearted lady for the interest they have taken in the school, and the very important material help they have extended to it. And the most notable part of the case is that there is no ostentatious parade or puff about the matter. The help is given in the true spirit of Christian charity, which recalls to our mind the work done by Sir Lawrence Peel when he lived at Cossipur, and, at a distance, David Hare of immortal memory. Mr. Broughton's benevolence is also well shown by the part he takes in the management of the District Charitable Society. These remarks have been suggested by the Proceedings of the meeting held on the 22nd instant for the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the school. It was announced on the occasion that Mr. Broughton had undertaken to defray the charges of the University education of a youth who had passed the Entrance examination from the school. All honor to the generous donor!

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

SOME TIME ago we wrote of the nuisance caused by the system of trenching night-soil at Bantra, in the Municipality of Howrah, and the order for its suppression passed by the Bengal Government. Subsequently we noticed that a case was pending at the Sealdah Police Court, on account of a similar nuisance at Kamardanga. We have since received two other complaints, one from Tiljallah, and the other from Guriffa in the Baraset district. Bumbledom is not amenable to common sense. Its obstinacy is beyond compare.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. News has been received from England by telegram of the marriage of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice, to Miss Lawford, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service. The marriage took place on Thursday last. Lord Coleridge is 64 years of age. Our Sir Barnes Peacock married for the last time at about that age or a little later.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that our public-spirited townsman, Rai Buddredoss Mookim Bahadur, has succeeded in arranging for the foundation a Pinjrapole or hospital for animals in Calcutta. The sum of Rs. 56,152 has been raised here, besides a sum of Rs. 37,000 which has been contributed by the Bhatias and other residents of Bombay. At a meeting held at the residence of the founder it was proposed that for the expenses of the undertaking a small tax should be levied on all classes of goods which may be sold by the members of the Jain community in Calcutta. A jeweller was to charge purchasers of precious stones a sum of four annas per hundred at the time of sale, and a piece-goods seller was to charge one anna on each box, and a half-anna

on each bale; and if any failed to do so, he should be fined a sum four times the amount so omitted. We wish success to the scheme of Rai Buddridoss.

A BENGALI lady, Srimati Abala Dasi, has passed the first L. M. S. Examination of the Madras Medical College. She went to Madras at a time when the Calcutta Medical College refused admittance to female students.

THE TOTAL cost of the new military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin, is estimated to be about 30 lakhs, of which four lakhs have been sanctioned for the current official year.

SAYS THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We hear that a Postal Conference is sitting at Simla, with a view to adopting a scheme of retrenchment and to consider other matters connected with the Post Office administration. The Assistant Comptroller of Postal Accounts has been deputed from this Presidency to represent the Account Branch of the Post Office of India. It is probable that the number of Superintendents along the several Postal lines in the three Presidencies will be reduced, and other reductions made, which, it is believed, will result in a saving without impairing the efficiency of the department."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has been ordered by his doctors to take complete rest from work for several months. He will go first to Switzerland and afterwards to the South of Europe, and will not return to England before the beginning of next year.

THE EXAMINATION of the candidates for the B. L. degree will be held on the 22nd February, and that of the Entrance and other Examinations will commence on the 29th March.

WE QUOTE the following from a long note on the Degree day at Cambridge published in the *Bengalee*. We invite the special attention of those venerable dons of the Presidency College who rusticated 95 boys for a year for the grave offence of one of them chewing a betel-nut:—"The undergraduates come provided with missiles of every sort—peas, packs of cards, flour-bags &c. They amuse themselves by throwing these missiles at the proctors and other University officials who have had the misfortune of making themselves unpopular. Good-humoured chaff is of course flying about like fun. All this is taken good-humouredly by the officials as a rule. But this year the proctors having made themselves particularly objectionable, the reprisals on the part of the undergraduates were rather serious. One proctor was entirely covered with flour. The "Vice" even was not respected, a paper pellet hitting him on the nose. All this only brought forward the "Vice" who requested the gentlemen in the gallery to be a little more orderly, otherwise he would have to order the gallery to be cleared. But whilst he was speaking another pellet hit him, and the offender being seen was immediately sent away from Cambridge. That was all that happened to the offender as far as I know."

THE MYSTERY has been solved. The wicked order of the District Superintendent of Durbhangha, prohibiting people from walking before his office-room, has been fully explained by *Factis non Verbis* (what a lot of Latin tags they have in the Bengal Police!). "The Kutchery buildings are new," "defective in acoustic properties," "the echo in the rooms and the noise of every foot-fall, in the verandahs is so great that it is difficult for the officers working in them to carry on their duties," and it was to 'facilitate public business' that the orders were passed." There! could any thing be more satisfactory! Only the officers suffering from such superintension of the nervous system, should not be tortured in such buildings. They should at once be sent away on six years' furlough for the sake of their health and for the facile despatch of public business. Surely, the affected officers who are liable to be upset by echoes have no artillery practice or file firing to attend to. We presume they are not military men, for with such nerves they would be unfit to wear Her Majesty's uniform.

IN THE course of some idle incubations the *Pioneer* indulges itself in the following remarks:—

"Already, however, a kind of reaction is commencing in an altogether unexpected direction. Ladies, whose participation in lawn-tennis makes one of its chief charms, are beginning to turn their attention seriously to cricket. No week's mail seems complete now without an elaborate account of a ladies' cricket-match; and a new abbreviation in sporting books—*b. o. d.*, 'bowled off her dress'—will soon be requisite. Old styles of bowling, too, may become repopularized; for in the 'Ladies vs. Gentlemen with Broomsticks' match at Bayham Abbey we read that Lady Clementina Pratt got a lot of wickets by bowling 'sneaks.' Nor would it be without precedent, if legend speaks true, that ladies should modify male forms of bowling. Round-arm delivery, so it is said, originated with the daughters of a famous Gloucestershire cricketer. They bowled to their father regularly and found that crinolines and underhand balls were not compatible. So, if cricket with ladies becomes as common as it promises to be, there is no knowing what innovations

feminine wit or exigencies may not introduce in the time-honoured game. At present, to judge from all accounts, their prevailing weakness is to endeavour to catch the ball in their aprons, so to speak; and this, as a well-known Anglo-Indian cricket veteran, who once distinguished himself by catching a leg-bit in his solah-topoe, is aware, is a system more admired than loved by cricketers."

THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

"The Garos of the Garo Hills, in Assam, are fortunate, *quasi bona norint*. Civil litigation is unknown amongst them; the only civil litigants in the district being foreigners. The Garo himself has ways of his own of deciding a case, which are described in the last administration report in language which curiously reminds one of 'Examples' to our Code. Thus A claims a sum of money from B; who resists the claim, denying the debt. Hereupon water is poured into a new earthen vessel, placed on a tripod over a wood fire. B invokes all his gods; and prays them to see justice done. If the water boils within a certain time, B, the defendant, gains the suit; while A, the plaintiff, is fined for bringing a false crime. Another method is for B to let himself be tied to a tree in the jungle, and be left there two or three nights. If a tiger kills him, B, the defendant, is held to have lost his case. If no tiger turns up, B goes to Captain Maxwell, the Deputy Commissioner, and petitions him to fine A, the plaintiff, for bringing a false claim. Captain Maxwell, however, always refuses to interfere; and the Chief Commissioner altogether objects to this Code of Civil Procedure. 'The participants,' he says, 'in this barbarous practice ought to be warned that they are incurring the risk of severe penalties if any harm should happen to the accused persons.'"

THE SAME paper has the following interesting account of the Civil Prison of St. Petersburg:—

"Only short-time prisoners have access to the building; gentlemen and ladies who have secured for themselves more than six months' detention going elsewhere. The structure served originally as a State wine cellar, and has only been converted to its present use within the past decade or so. Even Russian politeness and admiration for the works of the Government, does not pretend to consider the building as a cheerful one; but it is certainly a place where an intelligent artisan who has 'gone wrong' should amass wealth. In the first place he receives ten kopecks a day for his sustenance, while in retirement. Let him should become inordinately fat, the State wisely ordains that he shall abstain from meat on Lent; and also on every Wednesday and Friday of the week. When he is not thus fasting, he may eat two pounds of black bread, one quarter of a pound of meat, and an apparently unlimited quantity of cabbage soup per diem. That is to say he eats one and a quarter pounds of meat in seven days. On this remarkably generous diet, he has to work ten hours out of the twenty-four at whatever trade may suit him best. He may make tables and school desks for the Colleges of the capital; he may work wood furniture in the rough for the Vienna manufactories, and indirectly for this country; cigar boxes or oakum. For all these things he is paid—not lavishly perhaps, but just sufficiently to stimulate his energies. The prison regulations demand that he shall pump up water from the Neva gratuitously, and for the good of his fellow sojourners in the building. This seems to be the Russian equivalent for the treadmill, and is not appreciated by the prisoner. He receives 40 kopecks for one thousand cigarette boxes well and truly made; as much for about twenty pounds of picked oakum; and 30 kopecks for each pair of boots that he turns out. The state appropriates one-half of the money; banks one-half of the other half for the prisoner against his return to society, and allows him the remainder to spend on prison tea and similar delicacies. The net gain of the prisoners varies from fifteen to thirty roubles a month, and the prison is worked at a very comfortable yearly profit. When a man refuses to make boots, cigar boxes, or chairs, he is put on bread and water in solitary confinement, till he sees the error of his ways, and begins to pay for his keep. No other punishment is allowed by the rules. Many of the inmates suffer from scurvy; the result possibly of an over abundant meat diet, and too much leisure.

No *tiki-tiki* and no back handcuffs. Mr. Beadon should be sent to St. Petersburg to see to this. The intelligent reader should compare this with the opinions of our Inspector of Jailors as noted in another column.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following amusing account of the working of the License Tax:—

I am a broker. My stock in trade is a shigram and a horse (both indifferent). This morning I discovered, to my amazement, that I pay exactly the same license tax (Rs. 200 per annum) as the G. I. P. Railway Company, whose stock in trade is twenty-five millions sterling. And yet a number of people not yet in straight waistcoats go about the world saying that India is admirably financed. As I write, one of these gentlemen, shivering with passion, has just left me. His indecent display of bad temper was, I assure you, no fault of mine, and came, I may add, quite unexpectedly. He stopped my driver by holding up his hand, which I afterwards took in the most friendly fashion. He said 'Whom' to my old horse in a manner as affectionate as it was unnecessary. When he asked what ailed me, I explained matters as pleasantly as possible. 'Oh! there's nothing in that,' said he cheerfully; 'the Government are right. It's as clear as day-light. Let me show you. The G. I. P. Railway Company pay Rs. 200 a year for their railway, and you pay Rs. 200 for your shigram. There's nothing in that. If you were a solicitor, or an architect, or an engineer, or a doctor, say, you would pay nothing at all. And, what's more, my man,' he added, 'if you lived in Madras you would pay Rs. 500 a year, and if you lived in Calcutta Rs. 800. Now, can't you see how evenly the system works?' I said—but never mind what I said about the system. It has cost me a friend of long standing."

So, it is the repetition of the same story every where.

It is said that Sir Charles Aitchison is strongly in favour of appointing a native Judge to the Bench

of the Punjab Chief Court. The Viceroy, it is believed, has agreed to consider the "claims of any thoroughly qualified Native," but our contemporary of the *Civil and Military Gazette* cannot bear the idea of seeing a "Niger" on the Bench. He is, as usual, strongly opposed to it. But we believe, Sir Charles is not the man to be bullied by any body, nor is he related to Sir Rivers Thompson. We hope he will be able to carry out his project.

BATHING PLATFORM.—Notifications appeared in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*, declaring the intention of Government to take up, at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality, land for five bathing platforms, namely, one in Hill's Lane, another in Serpentine Lane, the third in Sukea's Street, and the fourth and fifth in Upper Chitpore Road. When these are ready cholera will be a thing of the past in Calcutta; so think our rulers. Of course we have our own ideas in the matter. Anyhow the platform will be useful.

FRIDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

SIMLA was deluged with rain during the past few days.

THE GOVERNOR of Madras will pay a visit to Simla. Mr. Grant-Duff will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant-Duff and his personal staff. It is understood that one of the chief objects of the visit is to disprove some arguments in favor of centralization urged by the Government of India in a correspondence recently published in the Blue book with reference to Army reforms.

AT THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT LAST Thursday the Hon. Justices Nanabhai Haridas and Wedderburn, sitting in appeal, considered a reference made to them by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, regarding the legality of advertising the Melbourne Cup and Consultation in the Indian vernacular papers. The *Sahja Mitra* advertised the Consultation, and was prosecuted for doing so, but the Magistrate, being doubtful whether the section of the Penal Code prohibiting lotteries referred to the publication of notifications of lotteries held outside of India, made a reference to the High Court. Their Lordships held that defendant had brought himself within the meaning of the section, and had made himself liable to punishment.

GOOD RAIN fell during the last three days in Lahore. On the 25th August at midnight a large three-storied *pucca* building came down suddenly. Its inmates were happily absent, but four passers-by were buried under it. They were dug up alive, but one of them lies in a precarious state.

THE HEAVY rain-fall which occurred in all parts of the Bengal provinces seems to have done great harm. In the district of Chumparun, nine inches of rain fell during the last week, and the rising of many rivers caused great damage. All the crops, rice, Indian corn, and *chana* have been lost along the banks of the Ganges from Bhagulpore through Purneah to Maldah, owing to the late high rise of that river. Innumerable cattle have also been drowned, and much damage done to property. The high rise of the rivers has sent away the wild animals from the low jungly tracts to the interior. It is satisfactory however to note that the rain-fall has been very evenly distributed. The total fall from the 16th to the 22nd is 8.24 inches, and the average for the past twenty-four years, 3.46 inches. But the fall for the year from 1st January is still deficient; the respective amounts being 42.8245.15. The largest fall for the week at any single station was at Cox's Bazar, in Chittagong, which registered 27.69 inches. There were also some exceptionally heavy falls on single days. On the 21st instant, Ramchunderpore, in the Tipperah District, reported no less than 16 inches.

THE LIBEL case against the *Bangabasi* newspaper, instituted by Babu Jagabundhu Moitra has been dismissed by Syed Amir Hossein.

IT IS SAID that Mr. Gibbs has a fair chance of a seat in the India Council. He has been strongly recommended by Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin. Lord R. Churchill is, also, said to have spoken highly of him. Had the Liberals been in power, Mr. Gibbs could have easily secured a seat.

WE LEARN from the *Englishman* that the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Political and Appointment Departments, is henceforth to be called the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*:—"The old rumour regarding the creation of a new Secretariat under the Government of India, in the Postal and Telegraph Departments, appears to have again revived, and Mr. F. R. Hogg, C. S., the Director-General of the Post Office, now in England on furlough, is talked of as likely to get the new appointment as head of

the combined services. Mr. Hogg, we hear, is engaged in preparing a scheme for the amalgamation of the Telegraph and Postal Departments." The more appointments created the merrier for those who get them. As for retrenchment, why there are always peons, duffries, copyists, at hand to be brought under the sheers. And those who take exception to such arrangements are disloyal according to the Allahabad print.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that cholera is raging fearfully in the famine-stricken parts of Beerbhun. We are told that some steps have already been taken for allaying the sufferings of the unhappy people. But it seems that the measures adopted are not adequate for the exigencies of the occasion. We trust that prompt steps will be taken to relieve the sufferings of the poor.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following: "A system of purifying water by introducing compressed air into it, invented by Professor Leeds, is said to have been tested with most satisfactory results in America. It saves a large outlay to Municipalities by rendering the construction of filter beds unnecessary. The Philadelphia water-works department has decided on adopting it, and has ordered the air-compressing plant for its pumping stations. The Calcutta Municipality should watch the proceedings in this respect. The plan may be worth something more than a mere Yankee puff.

THE ENGLISHMAN says: "The Government of India is understood to have at last conceded the principle that Englishmen may settle, and acquire landed and house property, in Kashmir." We are curious to know how the Maharaja of Kashmir would like this.

ALL THE Chinese delight in picking open and nibbling melon-seeds in accordance with a Chinese proverb, which expresses the satisfaction of always having something in the mouth. In this respect the rich men's long pointed nails do the work more effectively than teeth. In every idle moment the whole population devotes itself to cracking melon-seeds. As they walk in the streets, or at the social chat, to beguile the tedium of a journey, or to lighten the cares of business, the infallible remedy is melon-seeds. Even at the theatres, the spectators are provided with little plates of watermelon seeds, and an attendant walks about with a large basket, to replenish them again and again, so that the sound of the cracking of seeds is heard incessantly, and the floor is invariably strewn with them. They are offered to all comers, on condition of their saving and restoring the seeds. These are collected in great bales as articles of commerce, and form the chief cargo of many junks of the rivers. Small children, busy merchants, great mandarins delight in them. The poorest coolie, notwithstanding the disadvantage of his short nails, contrives to spare a few cash for the purchase of this luxury. It is said that this curious passion for melon seeds prevails throughout the empire, and that the four hundred millions of Chinamen are all insatiable for these dainties."

WE CUT this out from the *Englishman*. The material differs, but the practice is the same as chewing betel-nuts, so universal in India and so repulsive to Anglo-Indian pedagogues. In England young ladies replace the seed and the nut by comfits. The melon seed crusted with sugar would differ very little from almonds or caraway seed so treated. The worst is the American quid.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week was 228 against 218 and 204 in the 2 preceding weeks and 34 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera against 16 and 14 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 10. The disease is confined chiefly to the Colootolah and Jorsanko Wards. The 5 of the 14 deaths occurred in the latter. There was one death from small-pox against 3 and 2 in the 2 preceding weeks. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints was slightly in excess of the average. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 27.4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* have fallen out. They bitterly criminate and recriminate each other of—well—the school-boy failing of unacknowledged literary annexations. The proofs put forth are undubitable, and the parallel columns from *Truth*, *Harper's Magazine* &c., &c., set out are indeed edifying. We hope the result of the unseemly brawl will be what the adage expects when certain people fall out. It is the *Pioneer* which delights most in denouncing the native papers for piracy in regard to telegrams.

WE ARE requested to announce that the Maharajah of Hutwa has granted a donation of Rs. 30 to the

"Sitaram Ghose's Street Widow and Orphan Relief Fund."

IT is said that Lady Reay has undertaken to, form a Bombay branch of the Countess of Dufferin's National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India.

WE TAKE the following from a contemporary: "On Monday last, while Mr. T. J. C. Grant, C. S., Magistrate of Balasore, was trying a case in Court, an up-country Hindu managed to escape from the custody of the Police and seize a brickbat, which he hurled at Mr. Grant's head. Mr. Grant warded it off with his hand, thus in all probability escaping serious injury. The culprit has been sent to jail pending trial. Such conduct deserve exemplary punishment.

FIFTY or sixty native converts of the German Lutheran mission at Ghazipur are said to have transferred their allegiance to the Roman Catholics. Has this movement any relation to the magic influence of money? We should think not.

WE ARE getting very favourable reports from all the Tea districts, though it appears that there are some parts of Assam which require still more rain.

THE TEA exports from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 30th of July last amounted to 69,119,488lbs., while the exports in the corresponding period of last year were 70,508,682lbs. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 20,987,321lbs. as against 21,824,526lbs.

LORD WILLIAM Beresford will prove victorious yet. He is bringing out a couple of horses to beat the Australians, and hopes by a victory to gloss over the fate of his last venture in English horses.

LATELY at a banquet at the Mansion House, in a speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury, Russia was referred to in remarkably conciliating terms. There, too, Lord Charles Beresford very clearly pointed out the deficiencies of the navy and was enthusiastically cheered. The admiralty has responded by making grand preparations for home defence and ordering a large number of heavy guns.

WE FIND that eighteen pages of the last *Punjab Gazette* are filled with the names of discharged soldiers who are strongly recommended by their commanding officers, and who are now anxious of getting some thing to do.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army has proceeded to Bombay to get rid of his ear-complaint, which has been vexing him for sometime, and for the cure of which he lately offered a reward of six thousand rupees.

WE HEAR that there will be an exhibition of pictures and works of art, under the superintendence of the Madras Fine Arts Society, next February.

AS HIS medical advisers have dissuaded Sir Henry Maine from entering upon his duties as Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, the Secretary of State has promoted the present legal Assistant Under-Secretary, to that office, and has appointed Mr. Pemberton, barrister-at-law, and one of the present members for Kent, to the office of Legal Assistant Under-Secretary, who will therefore cease to be a member of Parliament.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 25.—Lord Ripon, in a speech made at Bolton yesterday, appealed to the people of India to vindicate his administration against the attack made upon him by Lord Churhill, in the budget speech in the House of Commons. Orders have been given from the War Office to demobilize the army reserve.

25, Evening.—M. De. Staal had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday, in connection with the negotiations regarding the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day, stating that the interview resulted in an agreement between Russia and England, relative to the points which had been in dispute.

26.—The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, announces that the British Government is now consulting Lord Dufferin and Colonel Sir J. Ridgeway, regarding the proposals submitted by the Russian Government, for arranging the delimitation of the Afghan-Turkestan frontier.

26.—Addressing a large meeting in Dublin yesterday, Mr. Parnell frankly declared that he was confident of winning for the Irish, their independence, at the next parliamentary session.

Extreme Home Rulers have adopted a resolution, imposing upon the Irish candidates for the approaching general election, a pledge of obedience to Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons.

29.—A report is current here that Spanish war vessels, which were despatched from the Philippines to watch German movements, finding no sign of German occupation of any of the Caroline Islands, have hoisted the Spanish flag at Yap, [query Uap], the principal island of the group.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 3rd September at 7-30 p. m.
Subject: Properties of Liquids continued.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 29th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE prevailing opinion in Europe is that the crisis is passed. The financial barometer has risen, business is progressing easily, there is a feeling of peace and security every where. It is true, the Prime Minister is still reticent, and ominous paragraphs about hitches and preparations for war are not wanting; but they do not suffice to produce a ripple on the smooth current of public opinion. The Ministry is pledged to carry out the plan of arbitration arranged by their predecessors, and in their present position of insecurity that is the safest course they can follow; and Russia is obviously conscious that the fruit is not yet ripe enough to drop into her mouth at once, and she must wait. Doubtless the temporising policy of Mr. Gladstone with its surrenders and sufferances and ready acceptance of leeks and other such unsavoury vegetables has hitherto helped her in her course of bumptious arrogance and hectoring demands; but she is not unaware of the fact that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues will not put up with them, and that she must either come to terms, or at once face the last resource of defeated negotiations. A peaceful solution of the difficulty cannot but, under the circumstances, commend itself to her approbation, and this idea is the cause of the present temper of public feeling. We must not forget, however, that there is yet a chance for her to gain more than what Lord Salisbury may be disposed to grant, and that chance is a defeat of the Conservatives at the next general elections in November. Should such a defeat take place, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone would, for the sake of official security, however temporary, yield to any demand that may be put forth, and we should be surprised indeed if she did not wait for it. Three months may be easily covered by further negotiations, and if they do not bring on a change of Ministry, they are sure to be used in the preparation for the appliances for the arbitration of the sword. Russia is not fully prepared yet, nor is England, and temporising on either side will appear the most expedient policy. It is true that the latest telegrams announce that the Russian Government has waived its claims regarding Zulfikar, and is agreeable to an immediate settlement of all differences; but we cannot readily accept the news as a guarantee of peace. Even if the telegrams be absolutely reliable, there is no difficulty in the way of other topics turning up, and prolonging the negotiations till December. Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that peace is at once concluded, we cannot look upon it as a permanent arrangement. Railways, telegraph lines, massing of troops at all strategical points are proceeding with great rapidity, and they tend to show unmistakably what the object of Russia is. Ever since the days of Peter the Great, the advance of Russia towards India has been steady and persistent, and day by day the distance to the goal of her ambition has been shortened. It was a good joke some years ago when the Duke of Argyll ridiculed the "Mervousness" of the British public; but Merv will soon cease to be a mere ruined oasis in the centre of a desert. It is soon to be the "Queen of the World," and

the Czar is to be next year crowned there as the Emperor of Central Asia. This is to be no empty show, no gratification of an ambition to be called an Emperor, no display of imperial pageantry to win the good-will and respects of sundry hordes of nomads. It has a deep political motive. It is to get up a subordinate metropolis which by its position, power, and influence may serve as an impregnable base for carrying on military operations on a large scale towards Afghanistan. Such a *point d'appui*, once firmly established, will entirely destroy all balance of power in Europe as regards England. Lord Beaconsfield's grand stroke of policy which took native troops to Malta by way of a menace for Russia will now be entirely reversed. With a large Russian Army towards the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan—a hundred thousand troops always ready for active service can be easily kept there by Russia for all time—India will never again be able to send her troops to Europe, and England in so far will be greatly crippled. Her troops may be the best on the face of the earth; but number for number they cannot cope with the Russians, and if a large number of them be locked up in India, England can no longer exert the same commanding influence in the councils of Europe that she has hitherto done, and our present negotiations with Russia only foreshadow the coming struggle, and come it must at no distant day.

THE HYGEIA OF IT.

MR. SWINHÖE, Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipal Corporation, has been lately writing a long report on the sanitary condition of his charge. He showed by a long array of figures that the people of the Suburbs suffer dreadfully by the action of the Calcutta Corporation in discharging the night-soil and sweepings of the town within the boundary of the Suburbs, or in close proximity to it. This report was in due course communicated by Government to the Amalgamation Committee, and Mr. Reynolds, as President of that Committee, before submitting it to his colleagues, thought it fit to address a letter to Mr. Swinhoe, showing how his figures were inconsistent, and how he had failed to make out his case. Mr. Swinhoe responded to this note, and the correspondence has just been published. Mr. Reynolds' letter is short, but it is very significant. It shows with consummate tact and adroitness that the reclamation ground and the drainage operations of the Calcutta Corporation cannot have the maleficent effect attributed to them. He says, "I do not think the figures support this view. The earliest year for which we have any mortality statistics for the Suburbs is 1872-73 and in that year the deaths appear to have been 10,984. The Calcutta drainage scheme could not, in 1872-73, have had any marked effect on the popular health. Ten years later, in 1882-83, the deaths were 11,012, showing no appreciable increase. The deaths were fewer in 1883-84 than in 1873-74, and fewer in 1884-85 than in 1874-75. Again, if the drainage had been the cause of increased mortality, the mortality would have been highest in those parts of the Suburbs which are more immediately exposed to the effects of the drainage scheme. No one can suppose that the drainage scheme has any influence on the mortality of Cossipore. But the deaths in Cossipore, which in 1880-81 were 44 per 1,000, stood in the following years at 39½, 56, 57½ and 67. Balliaghatta, on the other hand, is no doubt exposed to any bad influence the drainage scheme may exercise. But the death-rate in Balliaghatta is lower than in Cossipore, and is not increasing. There has no doubt been an appalling mortality in Entally, but if this had been due to the drainage scheme, we should have had the same results in Balliaghatta and Baniapukur. But this has not been the case, and piggeries had probably much more to do with the deaths in Entally than the Calcutta drainage had." This is, as far as it goes, a settler. But unfortunately for us, we cannot feel convinced. It has produced in us an idea of logical fencing which is antagonistic to honest conviction, a suspicion of unproved majors, of vicious elenches, of lurking fallacies, which we cannot shake off. For instance, is it an established major

that a centre of malaria, miasma or bad odours, invariably and always radiates its vicious influences uniformly and equally in all directions, even as the sun radiates light and heat, or a fluid transmits pressure applied to it in any one part? If it be, as Mr. Reynolds takes it to be, it must follow that the different localities on the different sides of the centre must suffer equally from the morbid vapours emanating therefrom. If not, and if the prevailing wind be a potent factor in the case, the argument must fall to the ground. And Mr. Reynolds has not cast a thought on this all important factor. He forgets that Baniapukur lies to the south-west of Tangra, and as there is no steady periodical current of wind from the north-east no emanation from Tangra can go to Baniapukur, and Baniapukur as a matter of course does not suffer. Entally lies to the immediate west of Tangra, and as the wind blows steadily from the east for four months in the most unhealthy season of the year, death from preventible causes is the most rampant there. Again, Balliaghatta is situated to the north-west of Tangra and at some distance from it, and as no wind blows continuously from the south-east, Balliaghatta is not fully exposed to the malign influence of Tangra, and hence its partial immunity. In so far Mr. Swinhoe's theory is fully borne out by the facts, and not contravened by them. The facts are quite demonstrable, and we are surprised that they should not have struck so keen an observer and highly experienced an officer as Mr. Reynolds. We shall take no note of Cossipur. It is situated five or six miles away from Tangra in a north-west direction, and Mr. Swinhoe and no sensible man ever urged that it owes its heavy bill of "appalling mortality" to Tangra. There are many causes besides the Tangra night-soil works to keep the death-rate of the Suburbs at a high figure. It is always a grave mistake, (some times wilfully committed,) to confound many causes with one, and arguing on such a false major. This mistake was resorted to repeatedly when the Department of Public Works and the Railway authorities had to repel the charge of allowing the drainage channels of Bengal to be blocked up, and thereby bringing on malarial fever which raged so frightfully for several years past until the channels were cleared out. The question may be asked, and to most Calcutta people, who have never seen Tangra, the question is but natural, what are the conditions at Tangra and its immediate vicinity to the east, which make it so offensive? The answer may be given in the language of Mr. Swinhoe. He says: "Now, come with me and see how the mortality arises. Fancy yourself in a boat with me early on a Sunday morning to the eastward of Calcutta. Let our boat follow all the fishing boats proceeding to Calcutta, we go with them till they come to their landing place in the Suburbs about a mile and a half from the Entally Convent; here the boats stop. There is an awful and terrible stench that makes one vomit frightfully. The boats with their crew are lying in night-soil. The night-soil is being forced into this place by means of a pumping machine a little way off and night-soil is pouring in. On the right hand on the bank there is a Railroad, and several waggons full of horse-dung and conservancy sweepings of the town lying there, waiting for their contents to be thrown on the low lands or marsh there, and, on the other side, there is a large brick-built cauldron in which the carcasses of all the dead animals, cows, dogs, cats, &c., that have died in the Town and Suburbs are being cooked, while the dead animals are lying piled in heaps around it, and on the midst of this frightful and terrible admixture of the decomposition of animal and other matter with vultures, adjutants and kites all around in numbers, our fish market is held, and the fish for our Calcutta supply is brought and there sold and bought! Is there any wonder for there being a direful and awful mortality of the poor?"

The area of the place affected is over three miles: one mile of the reclamation ground and considerably over two miles over which the open channel of festering night-soil runs on to the Bidyadhari and the night-soil-loaded channel adjoining the Toll House. And the question arises,

is this a state of things over so large a tract that leave any doubt in anyone's mind, that the place and its neighbourhood and as far as the wind can take the effluvia, arising from it, must be extremely unhealthy? If a doubt in such a case be possible, we should discard the science of sanitation as the merest charlatanism, unworthy of the smallest attention. With such a plague spot in our close neighbourhood it is idle all to marshal a line of figures of doubtful accuracy to prove that the place cannot affect the health of the people. But suppose it did, what proof have we that the unquestioned and unquestionable mortality of the eastern Suburbs proceeds from the piggeries there, as alleged by Mr. Reynolds? The total number of piggeries is, we understand, limited to 70 or 80, and the total number of pigs concerned is probably not greater than 2000. The area the piggeries cover is probably not more than one-fourth of a mile, not in one block, but in a hundred detached plots. The sties are certainly dirty—as dirty as pig sties can well be,—full of slush and highly charged with the excreta of 2000 pigs. But if over three miles of open space in one block, covered with dung and filth and dead cats and dogs and sweepings of every kind from a large town, as also with the daily excreta of 4 hundred thousand human beings and a hundred thousand of horses, cows, goats and sheep, all steeped in water and left rotting and festering do not even *a priori* suggest to Mr. Reynolds the probability of their being a cause of disease, why should a quarter of a mile of much less noxious ground be the more probable cause of it? There is nothing in the science of sanitation, which would make the excreta of 2000 pigs more poisonous than that of 400,000 human beings and a lakh of domestic animals. Indeed, so absurd is the idea that we are tempted to believe that Mr. Reynolds has not put forth the argument in earnest. He must have taken it in the light of a good joke, very much in the same way in which a humorous Englishman once attributed "the blue bottle fly in the butchers' shops" in London to Bonaparte, and even as that fly joke was seriously believed to be true by a large mass of old women, both male and female, so is the piggery joke to take effect among the savans of the Health Society.

Mr. Reynolds' figures of the death-rate in different years do not appear to be got up in such a way as to lead to a correct conclusion. Mr. Swinhoe explains them thus: "You say you do not think my figures support my views. If this be your opinion, you have merely cursorily read the report. Let me go over it with you. I show the death-rates that prevailed before the drainage scheme was introduced, that the mortality did not exceed say, 3,000 previously. That the Town and Suburbs were thriving, that the census return then taken shewed the population to have doubled. Then I show a sudden tremendous advance in the mortality, that the ratio, though taken on the same census figure, increases, year by year, that the number of deaths advances year by year, 1st 10,971, then 11,991, 14,545, 13,234, 15,199, up to 17,573, upon which they fall down again. Surely if you add up these figures and deduct them from the original figure, the number of deaths must become lessened year by year after the highest rate of mortality is reached, because the original figure is reduced, and yet the actual ratio continues the same, if not really more. The census last taken in 1880 gave a less amount than that taken in 1872. Is not that of itself something terrible to contemplate?" We do not care to constitute ourselves a judge in such a question of figures. The fact is undisputed that mortality in the Suburbs is really frightful, and it needs a great deal more than such figures to prove that the reclamation grounds and the open channel of night-soil, the cooking apparatus for carcasses, the boiling of offal, and the spreading out of town sweepings over an open area of one mile do not account for the hygeia of it.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

THE agitation against the mismanagement of the Jail Department in Bengal has borne fruit; but unless a vigilant watch be kept over the doings of the Jail officials, the improvement which has taken place will disappear. Already has the Inspector-General set up the cry that the reaction against flogging in the Bengal Jails has gone too far, and Mr. Westmacott has actually recorded his opinion that the present system of prison discipline is not sufficiently deterrent. He considers that it is better that an able-bodied convict should be unremuneratively employed on spot drill, treadmill, or crank than that the sentence of hard labour implied in rigorous imprisonment should not be enforced. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor does not accept the views expressed by Mr. Westmacott. His Honor observes:—"While agreeing in the abstract with the general principle laid down by the Inspector-General, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that his views are not applicable to the Bengal Jails in their present state. That the present system of prison discipline is sufficiently deterrent to criminals is conclusively proved by the large decrease in the number of criminals admitted for the last nine years, while the weakly physical condition of much of the convict population renders it impossible for one moment to entertain any idea of applying to them the severe forms employed in European jails. To an Indian convict, labour of a kind to which he is not used, which he has to perform in a posture other than that which alone habit has made comfortable to him, and which demands his sustained attention, is severe, penal, deterrent from crime, and sufficiently disciplinary. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot think of allowing to be substituted for it any form of severe and merely punitive exercise, probably injurious to the health, and having a certainly deadening influence on the faculties of the convict." The rigors of the present system of prison discipline in Bengal should be relaxed rather than enhanced. Mr. Westmacott and those who think with him will not apparently be satisfied that a system of prison discipline is sufficiently deterrent, until the unfortunate persons subjected to it have by its operation been improved off the face of the earth.

The results of the Jail Administration in Bengal during the past year show that there was an improvement in the general health of prisoners, and in the number and percentage of deaths; but the number of offences against prison discipline largely increased. In reviewing the Jail Report for 1883, Sir Rivers Thompson, it will be remembered, observed that the vital statistics for the first time since 1878 showed a great and decided improvement. That improvement, we are glad to see, was maintained during the year under review. The ratio per mille of a daily average sick was 6.8 above the average, but the ratio of deaths from all causes was below the average by 11 per mille. The Inspector-General says:—"Precautions have been taken to prevent overcrowding and to provide the best water that can be obtained, though in both these directions much more might be done if funds were available. An admirable system of dry-earth conservancy has been maintained, excreta being guarded with pulverised clay and buried in trenches. * * * Prisoners were weighed every fortnight, and if loss of weight indicated any deterioration of health, tasks were reduced and diet improved without consideration of expense. Warm and sufficient clothing was supplied. Medical officers have been allowed full liberty to act as they considered necessary for the health of prisoners, and there has been a corresponding improvement, sickness and mortality having decreased." Although so much has been done by the Government in the way of providing improved accommodation, good water, ample food, and sufficient clothing for our prisoners, still the rate of mortality in some of the jails continues to be very high. In the Rungpore Jail the death-rate per mille of prisoners was 283.4, in Julpigoree, 162.6, in Mymensingh, 153, in Bogra, 134.5, in Purneah, 115.3, in Rajshahye, 110.8, and in Singbhoom, 102.2. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"The subject of the high rate of mortality in the jails in Eastern Bengal has been repeatedly considered by the Lieutenant-

Governor in the Resolutions on the reports of former years, and he has nothing to add to the conclusions at which he has arrived, viz., that the primary cause of mortality is the diseased condition of the low class of people to which the prisoners generally belong, and that no preventible causes exist in the jails. Every sanitary precaution has and will continue to be taken for preserving the health of the prisoners, and although this has not been hitherto always attended with decided success, the Lieutenant-Governor still hopes that with perseverance, and by utilizing the knowledge obtained from special inquiries, a real improvement is being gradually effected in the health of the prisoners." We cannot but express our strong condemnation of the tone which characterises these remarks. There is a heartlessness in them which is sickening. A mortality of 283.4 or nearly one death out of every three persons, and the matter is disposed of by the expression of an opinion that perseverance and knowledge will some day mend matters. It would be mere paltering with truth to deny that there must be something rotten in the state of the seven jails mentioned above in which the death-rate exceeded 100 per mille. There are many other jails in Eastern and Central Bengal in which the mortality was not so high. It cannot surely be urged with any show of reason that the prisoners admitted into these jails were in a worse condition than the inmates of the other prisons in the same part of the Province. There is much truth in Sir Rivers Thompson's observation that there are many causes predisposing to sickness, e. g., exposure to cold and damp, insufficient clothing, improperly cooked food, exposure to the sun, overcrowding in work-sheds and the like, against which no measures taken by Government or the Inspector-General can adequately improve matters without the help of careful and intelligent supervision by Superintendents of Jails. It should be ascertained by careful enquiry whether any of these causes existed in the seven jails mentioned above during the year under review, and if so, should be at once removed.

The number of offences committed by convicts in Bengal during the year 1883 was 3,530, an increase of 10 per cent. on the number of offences committed in the year 1882. It is stated that ninety-one per cent. of prisoners subjected to jail discipline and hard labour committed some offence. The offences relating to work increased by 4,451 and prison offences other than those relating to work by 3,530. The Inspector-General considers that the increase in the number of recorded jail offences indicates improvement in discipline. The Lieutenant-Governor does not fully accept this view. His Honor says:—"The Inspector-General is probably correct in considering that a detection of a considerably increased number, over 16 per cent., of offences in connection with task-work is indicative of improved discipline. In other words it means that year by year more care is taken by the jail officials to measure up work and to scrutinize more and more closely its quality, with the result that in an ever increasing number of instances short or bad work, is detected, reported, and punished. No explanation has been given of the increase, over 17 per cent., in the number of other offences against prison discipline, and though this increase may show greater diligence and watchfulness in the discharge of their duties on the part of the establishments, it clearly indicates that no improvement is taking place in the discipline of the prisoners themselves." As regards offences in connection with task work, we are inclined to think that excessive tasks beyond the strength of the convicts are by no means so rare as the Inspector-General would have us believe. A careful and thorough investigation ought to be made into the whole subject by an experienced Committee unconnected with the Jail Department in Bengal. Looking at the punishments inflicted on prisoners for the jail offences, we observe that while sentences of solitary confinement increased by 427 sentences of solitary confinement with reduced diet, decreased by 1,825. On the other hand, sentences of reduced diet alone increased by 1,608. The method of inflicting the different forms of punishment authorized by the Code, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, varies

considerably in different places. It is no wonder that such should be the case when we remember that it depends upon the idiosyncracies of the Superintendents. The number of corporal punishments again shows a decrease. The Inspector-General thinks that the reaction against flogging has gone too far; but Sir Rivers Thompson, we are glad to see, does not agree with the head of the Jail Department on this point.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE reader will remember that one of the last acts of Sir George Couper as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was to give effect to the policy of the late Viceroy in the matter of extending and developing Local Self-Government. His Honor issued a series of resolutions on the subject, holding that no legislation was necessary in connection with the measure. One of the first acts of Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was to consign his predecessor's resolutions to the waste-paper basket and proceed to deal with the question *de novo*. He thought that the object which Lord Ripon had in view could not be attained without making changes in the law. He accordingly, addressed himself to the task of extending and defining the functions of the district committees appointed under the Acts of 1878, and of constituting them upon a more independent basis. The main features of these Acts were as follows. The district was the unit of local administration and the entire committee was appointed by Government, the only condition being that one-half should consist of non-official persons, owning or occupying land, or residing in the district. The powers and jurisdiction of the boards were not specified, and the control of Government was complete and unlimited. The boards were to be constituted and presided over by the Government, and their members were to be appointed by the Government.

The Act of 1883 was carried through the Legislative Council. This Act has established boards in every tahsil sub-division, making the district board ordinarily an aggregate of the local boards; and instead of appointing the members, the Government now appoints an electoral body, varying in number according to the circumstances of each sub-division, which elects from its own list at least three-fourths of the members of the board. The new law lays down that not more than one-fourth of the members shall be appointed by the Government, leaves sub-divisional boards to elect their own chairmen, and permits the district board to choose between electing its Chairman for the approval of Government, or leaving the appointment to be made by the Government. In regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the boards the new law expressly vests in them the exercise of certain powers and functions, and defines the official control by prescribing certain limits and a formal procedure to be observed in exercising it. It may seem at the first sight that Act XIV of 1883 has extended the functions of the district committees appointed under the Acts of 1878 and constituted them upon a more extended basis. But a closer examination into the subject will shew that the improvement is confined to paper. In theory concessions have no doubt been made to the people in the management of their local affairs. But in this case, as in so many others, the practice does not, unfortunately, coincide with the theory. As a matter of fact, the old state of things, in spite of the alterations made in the law, remains virtually unchanged. It is all very well to say that under the Acts of 1878 the entire district committee was appointed by the Government, whereas the new law expressly prescribes that not more than one-fourth of the members at a local board shall be nominated by the Government. But the mode of appointing the remaining three-fourths of the members of the board does not differ materially from a system of

for the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter. Act XIV. of 1883, as we have said above, permits the district board to choose between electing its Chairman for the approval of Government, or leaving the appointment to be made by the Government. The Resolution, of which mention has been made, announces that all the boards have lost the appointment of Chairman in the hands of the Government, and the result has been that the Government has been obliged to appoint a Chairman in every district. It is not possible that the Government could do this to the displeasure of the executive head of the district by appointing his appointment as Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has no doubt that for reasons to come it will be for the public convenience that the executive head of the district shall preside at the central board, since in various matters the proceedings of the subordinate boards, which manage sections of the district, will require combination and uniform direction on behalf of the whole district; while in maintaining a continuous and connected supervision over the different engineering works and the medical and the educational institutions the board will be greatly assisted by the Magistrate. The object and intention of the Act of 1883 are supposed to have been to provide a system under which self-government in the districts might be expanded and strengthened, with safe-guards against confusion or miscarriage in the beginning. The Government has for many years been promoting earnestly and successfully through its district officers the policy of localising the management of local funds, and of endeavouring to induce the leading inhabitants of the country to give some personal attention and help towards the improvement of schools, the extension of good communications, and the establishment of medical relief, in their immediate neighbourhood. If under the system now introduced, more aid and greater attention to these things can be enlisted such further steps towards Local Self-Government will be exceedingly welcome and will be encouraged by the Government on all occasions." We must plainly tell Sir Alfred Lyall that the new system is no more calculated to promote the cause of Local Self-Government than the old system was. It seems to us that Sir George Couper did not, after all, make a mistake when he held that no fresh legislation was necessary for giving effect to the Local Self-Government scheme in the United Provinces. After all the trouble taken and loss of time, energy and money incurring in framing and carrying through the legislative and electorate measures, the matter stands exactly where it did before.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to have to announce that our popular and learned Chief Justice has completely recovered from his recent attack of illness, and has resumed his seat in the High Court.

MR. GRANT-DUFF, we are sorry to learn, is not in sound health. His health not being all that could be wished, His Excellency proceeds to Coonoor for change. We hope the change will be beneficial to him.

THE HIGH COURT has confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed upon Shahjihan, by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs, for having murdered his wife at Howrah.

A STOLID correspondent writes :—"Bad news for India. Among the passengers who have landed at Bombay from the P. O. Company's S. S. *Cathay* we notice 'Mr. Death.' The mail should not have brought in such an unseemly visitor. We have enough of him without his coming in *propria persona* among us.

WE ARE glad to notice that at the last annual graduation ceremonies our late distinguished townsman, Dr. John Anderson, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the Edinburgh University. His valuable services to the cause of science in India deserve the highest recognition. Few labourers here more zealously, more earnestly and more indefatigably than the learned gentleman, and his travels to the terra incognita to the north-west of Burmah is a worthy monument of his researches. We sincerely wish that he may long enjoy the honours of Dr. George Bogle's fellowship at Bonn, and may continue to contribute to the University of Edinburgh as a member of the University.

THE COURT presided over a police case of *Pronath Mitter vs. Jodulal Mullick* was decided last week. The presiding Magistrate held that "the complainant *bona fide* believes that he was insulted, but he misunderstood accused calling that the language complained of was not used in a favorable complement, but to Ashutosh Seal, the cousin of the accused." The Magistrate has cut the gordian knot admirably. The case should never have been brought to Court. There must be something under the surface in the desire evinced to harass so respectable a person and leading member of society as Babu Judulal Mullick. Does he stand too much in the way of his graceless young cousin running too fast on the inclined plane to ruin?

THE SUCCESSION of Sir John Strachey to the India Council appears to have needed some manoeuvre. The *Pioneer* says "it was rumoured in one of the London papers long before it was actually made," but when it "was made, it was kept a secret for a long time." "The motive of the mystery" says our contemporary, "was understood to be that no question about the selection of a second Strachey—and he still under something of an official cloud—might be asked in the House." According to Hindu astrology the reign of Saturn on a person's destiny lasts for twelve years, but when nations are concerned the period apparently exceeds greatly.

A PUBLIC MEETING was convened at the Town Hall on Tuesday last by the Sheriff of Calcutta to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of the Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerji, C. I. E. There was a fair gathering. Mr. G. E. Keith, the Sheriff, took the chair. Babu Surendranath Bannerji, Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, Rev. Mr. Dall, Babu Pertab Chunder Mozumdar, Newab Abdul Lutef Khan, Bahadur, Babu Kalichurn Bannerji and several others addressed the Meeting. A Committee has been formed with a view to collect subscriptions and to take all such steps as may be deemed necessary, to raise a suitable memorial in honor of the lamented deceased.

WE ARE glad to observe that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., Mr. Lethbridge is well-known to our countrymen. He came out to India as an educational officer, and was for sometime a Professor in the Presidency College, and Principal of the Krishnagur College. He then became Secretary to the Text-book Committee appointed by the Government of Lord Lytton at Simla. Subsequently Lord Lytton, seeing his talents and abilities, appointed him to the post of the Press Commissioner. Whether as an educational Officer, as Secretary to the Text-book Committee, or as Press Commissioner, he discharged his duties admirably. He left India, on the abolition of the Press Commissioner-ship by Lord Ripon. His deep sympathies with the people of India, and his untiring zeal for their advancement are well-known to our readers. He did yeoman's service to the Zemindars of Bengal and Behar by his earnest and unceasing advocacy of their cause in England. We offer Sir Roper Lethbridge our congratulations on the honor conferred upon him, and we earnestly hope that, as he is still young, he will fight the battle of the people of India with unabated zeal before the Great British Nation.

THE *Pioneer* does not own a single acre of land in India, and is never likely to inherit even the twelve square feet of ground usually allotted to the better class of Christians; we hope and trust he will have made his fortune and retired to his native country long before the time for that inheritance comes to hand. He is therefore well able to crow over the misfortune of the zemindars, and he does it with the greatest gusto in an article on the petition of the zemindars to differ the introduction of the Treasury Act until the beginning of the next financial year. It would be a pity to disturb the full measure of his satisfaction by entering into argument with him on such a theme.

According to a recent Blue Book, published on July 1, the total of all Loans raised in India and chargeable on the Revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st of March last is £93,183,600, or in Rupees say 116 lakhs. Out of this sum £51,235,000 or 64 lakhs, £73,308,132, bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., £54,090 bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., and the balance at 4 per cent. The loans raised in England for India are not included in the Return. They are supposed to exceed 40 millions pound sterling.

ANOTHER Blue Book, under date April 30, gives the capitalization of charges against India for Non-Effective Services. It stood on the 1st April 1883, at £2,446,853 or nearly three kroses of Rupees. Not a small sum to pay.

OUR contemporary of the *Times of India* has the following :

"The *Hindu Patriot*, commenting on some remarks made by a home paper on the "Hindu Lady's" letter which appeared in our columns some weeks since, says :—

The lady correspondent of the *Times of India* must have quarrelled with her husband, and in a fit of anger, instead of committing suicide, rushed into print to babble about woman's rights. But our London contemporary will be glad to hear that in India the "ministering angels" reign supreme, and not the slightest fear is entertained here of the end of the reign of the sterner sex.

These are strange observations to make. If they mean anything they mean that it is a wife's duty to commit suicide if she has a quarrel with her husband. We thought the *Patriot* was more enlightened."

Need we say that our language does not at all suggest "that it is a wife's duty to commit suicide"? What we meant is that that was painfully the fashion in India. A quarrel with the husband for a new dress, or new jewellery, or some odds or ends about domestic wants or shortcomings, and off runs the offended young lady to her mother's house, or to a sister, or to the nearest tank, or to the bottom of the well in the courtyard, or to four pice worth of opium, or to an improvised sling in her bed room—local variations of the English practice of plunging into the Thames from the

railings of the Waterloo bridge. We regret them much, but such things do happen, and we hinted at them as quietly as we could. With our experience of Bengal it was natural to suppose that the complaining fair one of our contemporary was trying only to follow the example of Englishmen who, when annoyed, write to the *Times*. There was no reason to suppose that the letter under comment had any other *raison d'être*.

IN THE absence of a full report it is difficult to grasp the true character of the attack made in his Budget speech by Lord Randolph Churchill against Lord Ripon. In the atmosphere of the House of Commons party tactics admit of a latitude in language which private respectable people are shy to adopt. Seeing, however, that Lord Ripon appeals to India for defence, it is to be presumed that the charge had some more grit than mere vituperation. We must of course confess that the abolition of so important and inoffensive a tax as the cotton duties, for instance, or the reduction of the salt tax, is a matter which is open to severe animadversion; but we know not if it was specifically pointed out. Any how we must wait for full information before we can respond to the call. In the mean time we feel bound to say that, leaving apart his weak yielding to superior orders, and to the influence of the noxious bureaucracy which surrounded him, Lord Ripon was inspired by the noblest feeling of liberality, and actuated by an earnest desire to rule honestly, justly, and in all loyalty to the proclamation of our august Sovereign. If he failed in several respects to carry out the noble principles he preached, the failure was certainly not due to any shortcoming in his heart.

Since writing the above, we have received the full text of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech. We reserve it for next week.

THE FINAL orders regarding the removal of the Simla offices have been passed. The offices will close at Simla on the last day of October, and reopen in Calcutta on November 15. That means a cessation of all public business for 15 days. A similar stoppage takes place when the offices are removed from Calcutta in March, and that means a vacation of one month; and as the preparation for removal to and from Simla takes fully another month, we have an annual vacation of 2 months. Government business must be very light indeed which can feel no harm by a stoppage of a month every six months. And this is necessary for the health of our rulers. It is a pity they don't follow this practice in England, and Her Majesty's Ministers do not take their respective offices with them when they go to the Riviera for the benefit of their health. The idea of the India House with its sixteen counsellors and five hundred assistants and clerks following Lord Randolph Churchill to Cannes every autumn is rich indeed. If Cannes be found fault with on account of its being in foreign territory, the Isle of Skye, or Lands' End, or Donegal would suit just as well. What an impression it would produce on the mind of Prince Bismarck! Who was it that got up the cry of "never-at-home Secretary?"

THE AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE have at last come to a definite resolution. The project of Babu Kalinath Mitter to form a small municipality with Cassipur, Chitpur, Ooltadanga, Manicktollah, and Baliaghata, has been adopted by a majority of three, including Mr. Reynolds, Babu Gopal Lal Mitter and Babu Kalinath Mitter, Mr. Paul voting against it, and Dr. Gurudas Banerji giving a qualified vote. The proposed Municipality will have an area of about 7½ square miles, a population of about 52,000, and an income of at least a lakh of rupees.

"Babu Kally Nath Mitter and Babu Gopal Lal Mitter thought it was shewn that the new Municipality would be a sufficiently strong and solvent body, and that the constitution of the tract in question into a separate Municipality was the best way of dealing with it.

Mr. Paul did not agree with this view. He would prefer to join Cossipore and Chitpore with Baranagore, and to include in Calcutta the whole "island," i. e. the whole area between the two canals. He thought it a very strong argument that all the lines

of communication in this tract ran east and west, and not north and south. Cossipore and Baliaghata had nothing in common.

The President thought it was impossible to say that the eastern parts of Manicktollah and Baliaghata were "urban portions of the Suburbs."

Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee thought it an objection that the proposed Municipality would be weaker than the area was at present. It was already a matter of complaint that the Suburbs had not sufficient funds for improvements. But the new Municipality would have ¼ of the area of the present Suburbs, but only one-fifth of the income. At the same time, if he were called upon to choose between Mr. Paul's scheme and the scheme of the majority, he gave a provisional preference to the latter, subject to the question of the Municipal constitution."

THE NEXT QUESTION before the Committee was to determine what portion of the southern wards should be annexed to Calcutta. The proposition was that the whole of the southern part, except Tallygunj and a small part of Ballygunj should be taken up.

"Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee thought this plan would include too large an area, and would unite with Calcutta considerable tracts which were not of an urban character. He would prefer to do on the south what the Committee had agreed to do on the east, viz. to unite with Calcutta a fringe of the thickly-populated parts, and to form the rest into a separate Municipality. He thought Tolly's Nullah was the natural boundary on the south, just as the Circular Canal was on the north. He would take Tolly's Nullah as the boundary down to the point where it turned south, and then draw the line so as to include with Calcutta about half Bhowanipore, and the northern portion of Ballygunge. Then he would take the Muttah Railway as the boundary, up to the Baliaghata Canal. The excluded portions would be sufficient to form a strong Municipality.

The President remarked that this scheme would exclude Watgunge, which is essentially urban, and is in fact the most densely-populated part of the Suburbs. He thought it would also be a short-sighted policy to leave the new docks outside Calcutta.

Mr. Paul observed that, as far as revenue was concerned, he thought the portions which Dr. Banerjee proposed to exclude from Calcutta would have an income of fully 2 lakhs of rupees. He suggested that it would perhaps be possible to join the excluded parts of Entally and Baniapookur with the eastern wards of the South Suburban Municipality. There had already been proposals made for separating the eastern and western wards.

The hour being late, the further consideration of the question was postponed."

The subject was taken up at a subsequent one and the President laid on the table some figured statements and the discussion stood thus:

"Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee thought these figures shewed that his scheme would give a sufficiently strong Municipality on the South-east and South, but if the scheme were modified, he thought it should be in the direction of including rather less of the southern Suburbs in Calcutta.

The President said he must repeat his opinion that this scheme did not satisfy the instructions under which the Committee had been appointed. He thought it was of vital necessity, on both administrative and financial grounds, that the new Docks at Kidderpore should be included in Calcutta.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter agreed in thinking it desirable that the docks should be included in Calcutta. He suggested that the 4 thannahs of Entally, Baniapookur, Ballygunge, and Tollygunge should be made into a separate Municipality, and that the rest of southern Suburbs should be included in Calcutta. He would be glad to know what the revenue of such a Municipality would be.

Babu Gopal Lal Mitter thought the two questions of boundaries and constitution were so closely connected, that it was difficult to settle one without the other. The President remarked that if Babu Kally Nath Mitter's proposal were adopted, the question of constitution need not present much difficulty. Calcutta could be divided into three sections, northern, central and southern: each of these would have its own Commissioners, but there would be a central body to supervise the whole.

Mr. Paul doubted whether Babu Kally Nath Mitter's scheme would be found workable. It was essential, for instance, that the night-soil trenches for Calcutta should be within the city boundaries. But this scheme would leave them outside. There would be continual squabbles about the maintenance of roads. He thought that when the Committee went to examine the locality, they would find that the

most suitable boundary would be the Railway which was now being laid out across the Tollygunge Thannah to Tolly's Nullah.

After some further conversation, it seemed to be the opinion of the Committee that it was desirable to come to a definite vote on the question whether the new Kidderpore Docks should be included or not in Calcutta. If the docks are included, it will be necessary to take into Calcutta all, or very nearly all, the Suburbs west of Tolly's Nullah. The rest of the southern Suburbs would then either be included in Calcutta, as would be the case if the new Railway line were made the boundary, or would be made into a separate Municipality according to Babu Kally Nath Mitter's scheme. If the docks were not included, Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee's scheme, or some modification of it, might be adopted. It was resolved to consider this question more fully at the next meeting.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:

1. Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal, for the year 1884.
2. Report on the Paraponyx Oryzalis, an Insect-Pest of the Rice-Plant in Burma, by J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
3. Report of Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XX, Eastern Rajputana.
4. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, Nos. 6 and 7 for April and May, 1885.
5. The First Annual Report of the Suburban Residents' Association for 1884-85.
6. The Monthly Journal of Science and Literature Vol. I, No. 4.
7. The Bulwark for India by Hamid A. Khan.
8. Anandakadamvini, a monthly Journal No. 2.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. O. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—26th August, 1885.

General—17th Aug.—The following Dy Colrs are apptd to perform the functions of a Colr in the dists mentioned:—Baboo Doorga Das Chowdhry, Dinagore; Baboo Kashi Kinkar Sen, Rajshahye; Baboo Poorno Chander Gupta, Pabna; Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Bogra, and Baboo Dena Nath Mookerjee, Rungpore.

19th Aug.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Netrokona, Mymensingh, on leave, is transfd to Hazaribagh, and is posted to the adder station of that dist.

Mr D Norton, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is apptd to act as Magte and Colr of Oya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. O. W. Bolton.

Mr J White, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Doemka, Sonthal Pergas, on leave, is transfd temply to Darjeeling, and posted to Kurseong, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr D Norton.

21st Aug.—Mr F A Slack, Asst Magte and Colr, on special duty as Settlement Officer, wards and attached Estates in Chota Nagpur was on leave for four days, from 6th to 6th Decr, 1884.

Mr W F C Montrieu, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for ten days in extension.

22nd Aug—Baboo Juggobundhoo Bhattacharjee, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, on leave is posted tempy to the sudder station of the dist of Midnapore.

24th Aug—The services of Baboo Nandjee, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Lohardugga, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Ghose, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Rajshahye, is transfd tempy to Bogra.

Mr E F Growse, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Serajunge Pubna, is allowed leave for nine weeks, from 1st prox, or subsequent date.

Mr J L Herald, Asst Magte and Colr Bogra, is transfd, tempy to Pubna, and is apptd to have charge of the Serajunge sub-div of that dist during the absence, on leave, of Mr E F Growse.

Baboo Bejoy Krishna Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Rajshahye, is transfd tempy to Julporee, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist during the absence, on leave, of Mr J L Herald.

Mr C W Bolton, Offg Magte and Colr, Gya, is allowed leave for six weeks, from date he availed himself of it.

25th Aug—Baboo Poorno Chunder Gupta, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Pubna is vested with the powers of Colr in that dist :—

The following Offg Dy Colrs are posted to the dists mentioned :—Baboo Ganga Dhar Ghose, 24-Perghs; Abinash Chunder Sen, Moorshedabad; Jugoo Mohun Bhattacharjee, Burdwan; Umesh Chunder Sen, Dacca; and Nobo Coomar Chuckerbutty, Bhagulpore.

Marine—20th Aug—Mr E Good, Port Officer and Convrt of Chittagong, is allowed leave for eighteen days, from the date he availed himself of it.

Police—22nd Aug—Mr H W J Bamber, Dist Supdt of Police, Rajshahye, is promoted to the first grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr O S Stack.

Mr H A Coombs, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is promoted to the second grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H W J Bamber.

Mr A E O Bolst, District Supdt of Police, Assam, is promoted to the third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H A Coombs.

Mr J B Birch, Dist Supdt of Police, Shahabad, is promoted to the fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr A E O Bolst.

Mr R A D Bignell, Asst Supdt of Police, first grade, is apptd to be a Dist Supdt of Police, fifth grade, vice Mr J B Birch.

Mr Bignell, being on depute in Cooch Behar, is seeded in that grade.

Mr M F Beamish, Asst Supdt of Police, first grade, is apptd sub pro tem to be Dist Supdt of Police, fifth grade, vice Mr R A D Bignell.

Mr T O Orr, Asst Supdt of Police, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr R A D Bignell.

Mr C A Soppitt, Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, is promoted to the second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr T O Orr.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is promoted to the third grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr C A Soppitt.

Mr W F Smith, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr A R Wilkinson, Dist Supdt of Police, Nuddea, is transfd to Chittagong, but will continue to act in his present apptmt as Offg Dpy Insp Genl of Police.

24th Aug—Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Malda, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

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(প্রতিমুখি সহিত)

আত্মদর্শনের ভূত পূর্ব সহকারী সম্পাদক জীবন বৃত্তান্তের রায় প্রণীত। ইহা সহপদে পূর্ণ প্রামাণিক জীবন চরিত। অদ্যাপি এরূপ সুবিস্তৃত জীবনী বাঙ্গালার প্রকাশিত হয় নাই ইহা আশ্চর্য্য বিস্ময় ও মরল জন্মায় লিখিত। ছাড়া ও কাগজ উত্তম। ৩২৪ পৃষ্ঠার সম্পূর্ণ। মূল্য ছয়ত বারানান, বাঙ্গালী ছইআনা। কেবল ১৪৮ নং বারানানী ঘোষের ট্রীট সংস্থত বঙ্গের পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্য।

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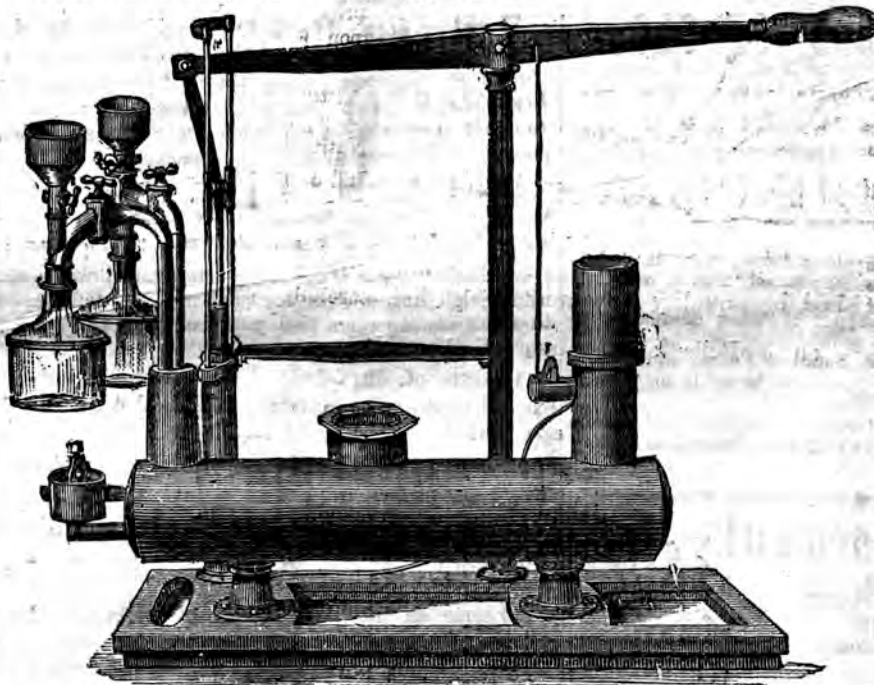
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20	82 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
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35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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35	50 0 0 59 2 0 75 4 0	30

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